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Susinces Nonces.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The Turks are said to have flooded the Kustendje and Cernavoda Railway as a measure of defense, Better prospects are claimed for - The Grand Prize Mukhtar Pasha in Armenia. of Paris was won by St. Cristophe.

Domestic.-A contract has been entered into with the Syndicate to sell the new 4 per cent loan; Americans are to have the privilege of subscribing first. Secretary Sherman thinks that the issue of legal-tender silver dollars in place of greenbacks would assist gold resumption. - Gov. Cuilom of Illinois, who vetoed the silver bill, is in Washington. New schedules, adopted by the principal railway lines, reduce the time between Southern and Western cities and New-York. - Much damage has been done in the West by rain and floods. A fire in Auburn caused a loss of \$100,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-W. H. Vanderbilt returned from England. The Reformed Church's General Synod decided against Dr. Blauvelt's appeal. Frederick Elliott, accused of forgery, escaped from the court-room, ____ A Canal-st, jewelry store was robbed of property valued at \$10,000. = Fugitive, Cloverbrook, Athlene, Parinership, and Galway won the Jerome Park races. z Calvin B. Camp attempted to commit suicide in Brooklyn. = A butcher, partially insane, of Lafavette, N. J., was shot while resisting arrest. - Gold, 10514, 10518, 10514. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 95 cents. Stocks irregular and dull, excepting for the coal shares, closing feverish

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear, alternating with partly cloudy weather. Thermometer, yesterday, 77°, 74°, 67°; at mid-

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travelers, can have The Dally Tribune mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

And now the Lord Provost of Edinburgh wants Gen. Grant-wants him not after the stern fashion of some of the Lord Provests of the olden time, but to make a speech at him and do other friendly acts. Gen. Grant seems likely to "swing around the circle" a second time-and perhaps in better company than the

The Collector of the New-Orleans Customhouse is a wily reformer. Quietly bundling twenty-nine employés out of the back door, he goes around to the front and inquires of the United States Government, in a loud tone of voice, if it has any remarks to make. The New-Orleans Collector must have heard the news from New-York. At its present rate of speed it ought to reach San Francisco in a

The joint commission which is to assemble at Halifax to-morrow might be deemed a legacy from the last Administration. It was provided for in the Treaty of Washington, signed over six years ago, and is to determine if we owe the Dominion any additional compensation for the fishery rights acquired by that agreement. It is to be hoped that counsel on both sides are well prepared for the discussion, so that the arbitrators may act promptly and intelli-

The new Temperance crusade, to which Francis Murphy has given his name, seems to have reached a hight of great fervor in the southern tier of counties in this State. An Elmira letter, on another page, gives some incidents, showing what a hold it has taken upon the popular heart, converting whole communities into temperance organizations, and developing effective temperance orators from confirmed drunkards almost on the instant. Workers in the same cause in this city may find in this movement. dealing though it is with slighter obstacles than would be found in great cities, some useful suggestions.

Knowing that his cause is just and must pre vail, M. Gambetta wisely recommends his followers to rely on moral suasion alone. The points at issue between him and the royalists are now so clear that the French people cannot possibly go astray. In his reply to the Legitimists who recently demanded a share of the spoils, De Broglie declared that President MacMahon intends to serve out his term, but will not seek reflection, in order "not to close "the door upon hopes which were justi-"fied by the Constitution." This was a plain avowal that both MacMahon and De Broglie regard the Republican Government as provisional, and destined to give place in 1880 to a monarchy, the "hopes" being the expectation that the Count de Chambord, or, should be not survive, the Count of Paris, lars, and that the United States, while promis- tion, with the weight of evidence in the affirm- respond either in the Roman tongue nor

the old question of royalty or republicanism which France has to decide.

In the lesser warfare which the Turks are waging against Montenegro they are attacking the principality at the north and south, just as Russia is assailing the Ottoman Empire on a larger scale at its outposts in Asia and Europe, The main attack on the Montenegrins is on the northern frontier, where the Turkish commander is striving to provision both Piva and Nicsies-towns which the Montenegrins have invested. The defeat at Kustac, where the Montenegrins fought with their accustomed valor, has so far checked the Turkish advance and placed the two beleaguered towns in great peril. On the south the hoswhile Russia is their ally.

With the signing of the County Treasurers these officials under control is ended. The bill has been defeated again and again in the Legislature, sometimes by amendments skillfully framed to undermine it, but more often by undoubted corruption. Under this law, though it may have defects, as Gov. Robinson declares, the State will at all events be able to compel these contumacious officers to make prompt settlement of their accounts with the Controller, and the counties themselves will have some remedy against a careless or dishonest servant, which they have not had in the past. A defaulting County Treasurer may now cease to be proverbial, and for very much of this result the people of the State will be indebted to Senator Hammond, who has worked early and late, year in and year out, for this bill.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MAYOR. Tanmany is making great preparations for the reception of Gov. Robinson. There will be speeches and a serenade, and no doubt something to drink; Purroy, Spinola, and Croker having been appointed the committee of arrangements, it is perhaps superfluous to add that "there will be fireworks." To the making of this demonstration, albeit there appears to be no substantial reason for it, we have no disposition to object. The visit of a Governor to New-York is not such an extraordinary event that the city need put on gala attire to receive him, nor has Gov. Robinson, though a worthy gentleman and a reputable officer, done any great public service to earn the civic crowns with which Purroy and Spinola and the rest of them are striving to hedge about 'his temples.

But he has done Tammany a service in the veto of the Omnibus bill, and Tammany testifies in this effusion of gratitude its lively sense of other benefits to come. Indeed nobody seems to doubt that the re-

ception of Gov. Robinson has an intimate connection with the intestine conflict which is now going on in the Democratic party of the metropolis, and of which the quarrel between the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen is one of the most conspicuous incidents. To say that the battle is all about the appointment of a Police Commissioner-that Purroy is the Helen of this mighty war-would be to exaggerate the importance of the distinguished Alderman, and possibly to puff him up with vanity, which is perilous stuff to a statesman in his position. The truth is that Mr. Ely wishes to keep the Police Board non-partisan, and Tammany is resolved it shall be made a political instrument. Mayor Ely insists that we shall have free and fair elections; Tammany vows that we shall have nothing of the kind. The Mayor demands equal rights for both sides; Tammany swears that having got power it will keep it, and will manage the elections in its own interest, work the patronage, find places for the ward strikers and liquor-shop politicians, and, in a word, run the machine in the old fashion taught by Tweed and his comrades in the days when Democrats were not weak enough to cant about a non-partisan police. Tammany is so frank about it that the issue is quite clear. The pertinacity with which Purroy is pressed for appointment tells the whole story. For this man has not, so far as the public can learn, a single important qualification for the place into which the Mayor is asked to put him; he is the ripe product of those rankest abuses in the trade of politics which have brought our national affairs into so much discredit, and our municipal affairs into the road of bankruptey-a loud-mouthed advocate of the spoils system, who has led the attack upon reputable citizens nominated for office, and proclaims, with a shocking sort of effrontery, that a decent, economical, and business-like government is precisely the kind of government that he does not mean to have. Mayor Eiy's refusal to appoint such a person Police Commissioner does him credit, and we

Precisely what Gov. Robinson is expected to do to Mr. Ely we have not learned. Let us remind the Governor, however, of some of the excellent things he said in his veto of the Omnibus bill. He defined the great needs of the city to be local self-government and a charter "framed upon sound and comprehensive principles for the protection of the rights and interests of the people without regard to office-holders, office-seekers, or schemes of personal profit." The question with a great many good citizens both in the metropolis and in the State at large, and in the Republican as well as in the Democratic party, is whether the rights and interests of this city period the Syndicate can put their own price can be best protected by trusting the people with the management of their own affairs or continuing the plan of Albany tutelage; what sort of an answer are the opponents of Mr. Ely now suggesting to this question? With what face can they clamor for local self-government, when they who are almost sure to be the ruling power under the change proposed have so little conception of the true functions of municipal administration? If Gov. Robinson should feel called upon to give any advice, he will do well to remember that the cure which he proposes for the public ills is just now on trial.

have no fear that he will yield.

SILVER OR GOLD.

It is true, as our Washington dispatches state, that the registered and coupon 412 per cent bonds are payable, according to the laws authorizing their issue and according to the language printed upon the face of the bonds, in United States coins as established in the laws existing in 1870. At that time the laws provided for the coinage of a silver dollar, and in strict construction of law the bonds are payable in silver dollars if the United States should determine to resume the coinage of dollars not inferior in weight and tineness to those then authorized. The fact that, for many years prior to the demonetization act of 1873, there had been practically no coinage of silver dol-

Funding act of 1870. As the act of 1870 and equally at home in New-Jersey. provided for bonds payable in the coins of the United States then authorized by law, the same provision legally extends to the new bonds since issued.

But the Government, like any individual, can legally do a great many things which would be very dishonorable. The question of tilities are of less account, the Montenegrins chief importance with honest men is, not what being on the defensive. Having maintained the Government can do with technical excuse single-handed their freedom for centuries, the | in the letter of the law, but what it can do Montenegrins need now have no misgivings with honor and equity. At the time the bonds were authorized, and for many years preceding, no silver dollars of the United States standard coinage had circulated in this country. It was bill by Gov. Robinson, a long struggle to bring not expected by any one that such dollars of such dollars had fallen into disuse because it had long been unprofitable to coin them, just as the dollars themselves had become disused because it was unprofitable to keep and use them. Hence it was both natural and United States had promised to pay in coin, but that it practically had no silver coin, to construe the pledge as a promise to pay in gold. And the question now to be considered is whether the United States can afford to disappoint the reasonable and proper expectation of its creditors.

It is held, we are aware, that the renewed employment of silver in coinage and public and proceeds to do it. He is now a Collebs in payments would give increased value to that metal. Nor is this supposition violently unreasonable. The depreciation of silver has been largely due, it is admitted by all, to its | There is a W upon his wings, which has been disuse as currency by Germany, and in part, through limitation of coinage, by countries of the Latin Union, and it is not easy to show necessary to supply the needs of this country, might not cause it to advance again in purchasing power. But this, it must be carefully noted, is not a certainty. It is an expectation, of wedded bliss are a bore to non-particiheld by many intelligent men, rejected by others equally intelligent, and not by any means a worthy or honorable basis for the transactions of a scrapulous nation. It will not do for us to propose to pay in a currency which may be, and which very many intelligent persons believe will be, largely depreciated. Especially in the foreign countries where our bonds are chiefly held, the opinion prevails that silver is gold at the ratio of United States coinage. In those countries, and with the very people who have sustained the public credit of the United States in times past, and must be relied upon to sustain it in the future, the prevailing fluctuating currency, and payment in such a currency by the United States, upon debts under- Park, Brooklyn, a few years ago, where the stood to be payable in gold, would probably be regarded with great disfavor as an act of dis-

Until it is absolutely certain that payment in silver will involve no loss and no wrong to public creditors, who have purchased obligamaintain that the United States cannot afford to tarnish its honor and stab its credit by pro- that seventeen years may elapse before we posing such payment. We cannot afford to shall need to repeat the precaution. stand upon the letter of the bond. Legal technicalities will not save our credit from destruction if we do a thing deemed disbonorable by our creditors. The 'time may come, perhaps before the payment of bonds becomes necessary, when silver will be restored to its former purchasing power, either because of changes in other countries or because of increased demand in the United States for local use. If that time should come, nobody would want to pay bonds in silver, because it would cost at least as much as to pay in gold, and nobody would object to payment in silver. But so long as silver is depreciated, and is believed by our chief creditors to be likely to remain depreciated for years, any proposal to pay United States bonds in that coin, however defensible in law, would be a shock to the public credit and a stain upon the public honor.

THE NEW LOAN.

The agreement with the Syndicate for the placing of the four per cent consols, which was concluded on Saturday, is an important step when the Syndicate have subscribed for \$25,000,000 additional, so as to make their total subscription \$200,000,000; and the The Syndicate start the new four per cents sum \$5,000,000, and of the sum subscribed toward the four and a half per cents \$10,000,-000, or \$15,000,000 in all, are to be applied at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month to the pur-

poses of the Resumption act.
One of the most striking features of the new loan is the popular subscription at par with which Secretary Sherman insists that it shall in denominations purchasable by people who are looking for sound investments for small savings, running from \$50 up, and they are to be sold at par for thirty days after the subscription books are opened. After that upon them.

the rate of interest being a saving of onethird on the six per cent bonds, which will be retired, and the new bonds running for a the Administration to carry out the Resump- | rently will not be unrewarded. tion act, which is also indicated by Mr. Sherman's additional efforts, noted in our Washington dispatches, to bring down the greenback circulation to the limit fixed in that act. The progress of this work the whole people will watch with keen interest.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR VISITORS. New-Jersey people are not usually lacking in hospitality, but they do not view their present guests with a kindly feeling. Even the titles of these red-eyed visitors are not fairly accorded to them; instead of their classical name cicada, the erroneous one of locust is inflicted upon them. The cicada couldn't be more unlucky in the matter of getting a bad name if he were a Spitz. There are thousands of Jerseymen who firmly believe that the insect who is drumming a monotonous tune in legged 'hopper that has traveled from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi. Now whether the grasshopper of the West is or

silver coin in existence with which to pay any fact not open to question at all. The 'hopper part of the debt, must be considered with belongs to a sub-order furnished with sharp reference rather to the equity and morality jaws and magnificent digestion. But neither than to the legality of the transaction. The the golden wheat nor the tall timothy nor bonds now issued are authorized either by the the waving oat offers a meal to the cicada. Funding act of 1870 or the amendment of His mouthpiece is a proboscis, and he is a that act in 1871, or by the Resumption act of sucker; but, fortunately for the human race, 1875, which empowered the Government to be has not the bloodthirsty disposition of issue bonds of the forms described in the another insect somewhat similarly provided

Let us be just to cicada septendecim. His life is a romance. He finds himself at first consciousness an orphan, crawling on a twig that he cannot eat, and perched high in air. He wants to reach the ground, but he would starve on the journey if he attempted to crawl down the tree. If he were a measuring worm he might spin a yarn and lower himself by it. Wings have not yet been furnished to him. With a faith in his destiny which is positively sublime, the young cicada loosens his hold, drops, and takes the chances. In proportion to his size, the fall is as if a man were to drop himself from a balloon a mile and a half high, without a parachute. If he would circulate; the law authorizing coinage survives the fall and escapes the hungry bills of birds, the youthful cicada bores his way downward into earth and begins his subterranean residence. Admitting it as true that (as the scientific folk say) our forefathers dwelt in caves, we cannot afford to sneer at such a proper for any creditor, who knew that the domicile. The next process after going below is to find some root of a shrub or tree, to stick the proboscis into it, and to suck the inices. Thereafter the cicada has permanent board and lodging for seventeen years. How few New-Yorkers could make a similar boast!

After a silence vastiv longer than that which Pythagoras imposed upon his pupils, the cicada earns the right to make a noise in the world, search of a wife. First he comes to the surface and throws off his old clothes, appearing in a new suit which includes serviceable wings. supposed to portend War. That was a great mistake on the part of the seers who read the sign. It is not a War that he seeks, but a Wedthat an increased use of silver, to the extent | ding. He drums the wedding march, and seeks his mate, who is similarly engaged in making hymeneal music. The noise is a trifle monotonous to human ears, but all demonstrations pants. Moralists have long observed that perfect happiness is short; the experience of the male cicada is no exception to the rule. He violates the first principles of health by eating little or nothing. The consequences of such imprudence may be readily foreseen. The bridegroom dies on his wedding day. The widow wastes no time in funeral ceremonies. She has to provide temporary not likely to be speedily restored to par in lodgings for her family, who will never see her. She spends the rest of her short life in boring holes in twigs and small branches, and depositing eggs therein. The branches thus perforated are apt to break off, and people who have valuable trees object to impression is that silver is a depreciated and this method of pruning. Sometimes it makes considerable havoc, as for instance at Prospect oak trees especially suffered, though none were permanently injured. After perusing the Government statistics showing how many million dollars' worth was eaten up by the Western grasshoppers, we should be able to contemplate the performances of the Eastern cicada with tions believing them to be payable in gold, we equanimity, and, if needful, stuff cotton in our ears. And there is comfort in the thought

FOLLOWING THE FASHION.

The recourse of stepping out continues to be employed by eminent public characters, and absconding under difficulties promises soon to be reduced to a fine art. Last Saturday, Elliot, who was a participator in the \$64,000 check forgery on the New-York Life Insurance Company, was taken into the Supreme Court room on a writ of habeas corpus. The prospect of making anything by this process does not seem to have struck the prisoner as a brilliant one, and, remembering the proverb that the gods help those who help themselves, or the line of the poet that those "who would be free themselves must strike the blow," Mr. Elliot brought matters to a rapid if not a satisfactory conclusion by walking out of the courtroom and court-house, and so vanishing into infinite space. The world was all before him where to choose; but of course his choice is unknown. He did not, for obvious reasons, state to the officers where he toward the fulfillment of the provisions of the going. He simply went. They had taken Resumption act. By it the issue of the four off his irons, and so he walked out and a half per cent bonds will be discontinued, without their insignia of his financial achievements. When it was found that he was gone, and that the chair which just before knew him knew him no longer, remaining \$100,000,000 will be withdrawn. there was a great deal of hurrying in hot haste and possibly a considerable emission of prowith the subscription of \$25,000,000. Of this fane language. Subsequently there was also considerable telegraphing-what is called "a "general alarm"-but the lost was not found, and the righteous anger of Warden Quinn at the carelessness of his subordinates will probably make matters uncomfortable for them unless they have the good luck to get back their man.

The ease with which escapes are effected by be inaugurated. The bonds are to be issued criminals who think it worth their while to go away is becoming rather a serious matter. By and by people will begin to think that there must be some collusion with these keepers who keep so ill. One thing in this case is consolatory-the lost one will hardly come back, though he may be brought back; and he is hardly in a position to make a money The advantages of the loan are manifest, bargain and buy in the market a condonation of his offenses. He is a sharp rogue, and will strike for both liberty and lucre. He is not one of your treaty-making thieves, but long term. It is an earnest of the desire of his faith in his own legs is perfect, and appa-

D. C. L.

The honors, great and small, and of every sort, continue to come down, shower-like, in England upon the head of our ex-President. On Wednesday next the venerable University of Oxford will confer upon him the honorable and honorary degree of Doctor of the Civil Law. It will be remembered that Gen. Grant is already a Doctor of the Law of Laws, that distinction having been bestowed upon him by several American colleges. Indeed, at one time he was frequently spoken of in the newspapers, in a good-natured way, as Doctor Grant-The title, however, did not stick longer than during a political campaign, for the people knew nothing of its wearer as a doctor of any sort, while they knew a great deal, and that, too, favorably, about him as a General. It is the treetops is a near relative to the long- fortunate, we suppose, that at Oxford Gen. Grant will not be obliged to go through any examination preliminary to his investiture. Somebody will make a speech to him in is not the locust, may be a debatable ques- Latin, but he will not be obliged to should be not survive, the Count of Paris, lars, and that the United States, while promismay be King of the French. It is therefore ing to pay in gold or silver coin, had not the sound be sustained by his party in every move, and be

reticent man finds it hard enough to get through six lines of eloquence even after he has eaten a good dinner; but surrounded by strangers, and in the awful presence, if we may say so, of the nine Muses, and with no end of Dons gazing at him from under their square caps, we are sure not that Gen. Grant would break down in his speech, but that he

would not be able to begin it. D. C. L. and LL. D. are most convenient degrees. Colleges may confer them upon anybody or everybody without the least regard for personal acquirements. When Harvard made Gen. Jackson an LL. D. it used to be said in the Whig newspapers that he showed his sense of gratitude and of the proprieties of the classic occasion by exclaiming: "E Pluri-"bus Unum-Sine qua non!" If this was all the Latin Old Hickory knew, it cannot be denied that he knew so much at least very well indeed, and in practical politics acted up to his knowledge.

We suppose, if there were any different way of showing its respect, that Oxford would not confine itself to the D.C. L. which it bestows indiscriminately upon poets, generals, scientists, and all manner of distinguished people, no matter what they may be distinguished for. We are by no means sure that Gen. Grant knows what a D. C. L. is exactly, but as he will not be bothered with examination papers. his knowledge of the Civil Law will be of no consequence. He is already entitled by act of Congress to put on when he pleases the uniform of a General, and over this or under it, after next Wednesday, he will be authorized to wear a red gown, which, we trust, he will find becoming. He is adding very rapidly to the long catalogue of his distinctions. On the 15th inst, he will be made free of the City of London, and already, we are told, he takes precedence of all others after the royal family. But no doubt he will come back to us as good a republican as he was when he went away; for whatever else may be said of him, it cannot be denied that he is a plain man with plain tastes, and with no particular passion for being lionized.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown and wife of Tenee are visiting in New-Orleans.

Thiers has a shrill, weak voice, but in conersation he is what Mr. Swiveller would have admiringly alled a "sparkler."

The President intends to go to the Bennington Centennial celebration-and will accordingly postpone his Vermont visit until August.

President Gilman of the John Hopkins Uniersity will go to Europe in a few days. Profs. Sylvester, Martin, and Morris are already on their way across the ntic. Prof. Gildersleeve will remain at home and piete his lecture on the "Odyssey."

Gov. Hampton will attend the Commencement exercises at Trinity College, North Carolina, next Thursday, Goy, Vance will meet him there, and will doubtless make the customary remark which inter-State amity requires that the Governor of North Carolina chould make to the Governor of South Carolina.

Of Benton's hard political blows, Mr. Darby the other evening related several anecdotes to the dis ouri Historical Society. On one occasion Banton was making a speech in one of the Missouri counties, when he said: "Citizens, I have been dogged all over the State by Claude Jones and Jim Burch. Pericles was one so ogged. He called his servant and made him light : amp to light these gentlemen to their homes. But it sould not be expected of me that I should ask any serv nt if ulne, whether white or black, to perform such a duty or such men as Claude Jones or Jim Burch."

Madame Wagner-says Mr. Conway-is not cautiful, but she is of distinguished appearance, and with her stately figure and always exquisite dress, and her ample blonde hair decked with white roses, she might be called handsome. She has a refined and totellectual appearance, and is much younger than might have been expected in one who has been so long a subject of conversation in Europe. She is learned in lan-guages and in music, entertaining in conversation, and as made many warm friends. From the first the royal family have taken a deep interest in the concerts, and Wagner has been received by the Queen. On one evening the Prince of Wales, having to leave, sent for Wagner and expressed his delight in the music, and his regret that he must go, having made a promise (and the Prince never breaks a promise) to visit the Aquarium in time to see Mine, Zazei shot from a cannon.

A telegram from London announces that Thackeray's only surviving daughter, Miss Anne Isabella Thackeray, is to be married to-day. The name of the bridegroom is not given, but only the single statement that he is considerably younger than the bride. Miss (always named "Minnie" by the family and intimate friends), who married Mr. Leslie Stephen, died nearly two years ago, at the age of 35. Miss Thackeray, or Mrs -, as she will be to-day, has not only inherited a good share of her father's literary genius, manifested i share of her many a many share any constraints and gentler form, but also his frankness, independence, and true nobility of nature. No woman in England is more steadfastly honored and beloved by ali who know her, and she has many friends on this side of the Atlantic who will send heart-felt if silent congratulations to her to-day.

Mr. Charles Coghlan, the actor, belongs to an old and noted Irish family. He was born in Paris in 1844, and was educated in that city. His first intention was to become an artist, and he studied painting under Cabanel, and about the same time too he walked the hospitals in Paris for two years, but gave up both painting and medicine for the stage. After going n the sage he played both in English and French, in the latter case acting for some years in the provinces, though and has one daughter. In person he is above middle hight, his hair and eyes black, and his features strongly parked. His manners are those of a well-bred man of the world, he is courteous in his address, and is said to e peculiarly considerate of the feelings of those about him. He is a good talker and a cultivated man in every him. He is a good talker and a cultivated man in every respect. He speaks French, German, and Italiaa dinent-ly, and is familiar with the best literature of all three languages, while he is, too, an excellent musician, with a fine baritone voice. As a literation he is favorably known in England, where several of his plays have met with success. The immediate cause of his coming trip to England is the necessity which he is under of superin-tending the rehearsals of a new play, the first time acts of which were written by Bulwer, after whose death they ere put in Coghlan's hands for completion. He has hished the play, and next Fall it will be given in

DETROIT, June 10 .- A telegram which was eceived from Grand Haven this evening announces that emator Ferry rested and slept well up to 5 o'clock this ifternoon. His symptoms are more teverable, and his ricuds are more confident of his recovery.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The whole West is infected with the silver-Moral of the Ring suits: It is no crime to

teal, provided you steal enough. Does Mr. Hendricks go to Europe with a little

Inscription of "de facto Vice-President" on his hat † It might attract notice of one kind or another. It was unkind to go right into Cincinnati and yet give the whole time to Stanley Matthews so com-pletely as not to seem conscious of Haistead.

The Hon. W. D. Kelley is sounding the raises of the Dollar of the Daddies in four-column artiles, and the newspapers which are printing them are

If Gen. Banks will go off somewhere and be quiet it will lessen the burdens of imaginative correspondents and cut down the telegraphic bills of the about him with their inevitable four corrections is be-

What does the fleeing of American statesmen o Europe meant Mr. Hendricks is to be followed by Gov. Tilden, and Senator Conkling starts soon also. Of course the latter goes for his health; but is the de facto Administration seeking a place for consultation beyond the range of the abiquitous reporter. Or is it seeking recognition by foreign Powers!

The Democrats are now growling because the commission which has gone out to hold a post-mortem examination on Grover and Cronin will cost the Government several thousand dollars. It does seem a great deal of expense for a very insignificant purpose; but then Grover and Gronin are purely Democratic insti-tutions, and, like all things of that kind, cost a great deal

Senator Oglesby of Illinois gives his ad-

allowed to "have a fair shake." Mr. Oglesby has the credit of controlling the largest voice in America, ex-cept of course the famed fog-born of Uncie Will am Allen, but it needs no superior lung power to show the good sense of his last remark.

Senator Kirkwood advises the Iowa Republicans to take no action of any kind in their state Convention concerning the President's policy. He says as attempt to approve or to disapprove will only lead to division and dissension. The Senator has published a letter giving his own views on the policy, but they are about as clear as those of Senator Morton, being pretty evenly distributed on both sides of the question.

Spencer emerges from the Black Hills with another protest. He objects to the appointment of Mr. R. T. Smith as Collector of Mobile because Mr. Smith was elected Auditor of Alabama when Spencer controlled the party, and subsequently went over to the Democrats be sause be believed the Republican party there was a fraud Spencer says this was an unperdonable offense; yet Mr. Smith's charge seems to have the symptoms of truth

There wasn't much left of Chas. Francis Adams clung to the belief that his standing as a Fenian had snatched from them, for the leading Irish paper of the State, The Bosion Pilot, ventures to hope that Mr. Adams will not be made a figure-head again to repel Irish veter from the Democratic ticket. This is the unkindest cut of all. And Joan Kelly said he was a deveted Fenian, too!

There was a time when the fact that an accused official demanded an immediate and thorough investigation tended favorably until the whole truth could be got at. That time has passed-more's the pity The greatest scoundrels nowadays when charged with erune at once strike dramatic attitudes, and invoke heaven and earth to witness, etc. Therefore it doesn't quite follow that Galpin, Chief Clerk of the Indian Office, against whom charges have been filed, is really a snow-white lamb, although he may be.

The State debt of South Carolina is given as follows by The Charleston News and Courier: " When the entire fundable debt of the State shall have been converted into consolidation bonds and stocks, the State debt will amount to \$5,976,917. This result is obtained by the repudiation by the Republicans in 1873 of the \$6,000,000 of spurious Conversion bonds, and by the scaling of the remainder of the debt to 50 cents on the lollar. The actual bonded debt of the State, Oct. 31, 1867, principal and interest, was \$5,523,576. To this must be added the bonds issued to rade in the bills recervable issued under Gov. Orr's administration, making the ante-reconstruction debt \$6,007,576, or \$30,659 more than the debt under the Consolidation act."

It seems hardly worth while to publish any more statements concerning the rapidly vanishing Re-publican disaffection in Ohlo, yet this paragraph from The Concinnati Commercial clears up the whole subject so well it will not be uninteresting: "There has been much exaggeration of the amount of dissatisfaction with Hayes's Southern policy among Republicans in Ohio, and especially among those of the Western Reserve. It does not exist. The leading men of the party in that section of the State accept it on the ground that it was a with the President in disposing as he did of a vexed ques-tion. 'How could be have done otherwise?' they ask, It is absord! said one, 'to talk of maintaining the Republican party at the head of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana unless the people were prepared to put into those States an army numerous enough to police every county and parish; and this they would never con-sent to do. While there are apprehensions felt that the south will not make the wisest use of its entire political freedom, there is a whilegness to try the experiment. When the State Convention meets, Republicans of the Reserve and of Southern Ohio will be surprised to find how nearly their views coincide, and how little real dis-satisfaction there is in the party." There are a good many curious persons

turning up in Washington now. One of these is a Judge Stoanaker of Pennsylvania. Stoanaker headed the delegation from Louisiana which presented the President with a bust the other day, and his appearance at that time has recalled an anecdote of him which was told in Andrew Johnson's time. Then as now Sloanaker yearned for recognition. He wanted to be Internal Revenue Gollector for the HIId Pennsylvania District. He seized for his application a moment when Mr. Johnson was in bitter warfare with Congress, and when sympathy was especially welcome. Wandering about Washington in search of help of some kind. Sloanaker saw a beautiful basket of wax flowers in a shep upon the avenue, and this decided his policy. He inquired the price. "Fifty nearly all the money he had. He then took some resolution that had been passed at an interior convention upon Gen. Grant's report on the South. He cut out Grant's name and inserted Johnson's, and then wrote them out in his own hand. He then made credentials for himself or envoy of some Philadelphia club and presented self at the White House. Johnson was overloyed at floral tribute, and evareded shoundker with two office desired. It behooves the President to beware of Sloanaker.

GENERAL NOTES.

The editor of The London World has been listening to the prattle of Mr. Gowen of the Philadelphia and Reading. "There has been nothing lost," said the aliroad President; "nothing stolen." "The property we have is all good, and will prove a lucrative invest ment. I am trying to get the holders of the general mortgage to accept their payments half in eash and half in scrip for the next five years, and I have seen many of They will lose noth as usual." "But how about your mines?" asked the innocent editor. The President was as cheerful as Mark Tapley. "I am certain that we shall pull through these troubles, and that our creditors will receive all that is due to them. I never advised anybody to buy our stock; but I say with confidence that it will yet take up its former position in the market, and that our fluances will be placed on a much more solid footing than ever they have held before." Capt. John Horn, jr., the American James

a ferryboat was leaving her wharf in Detroit on June 7, a boy about 12 years of age, whose sister was on the boat, attempted to step from the whart to the deck. His sister grasped his hand and sought to pull him aboard, but her strength failed her as her brother's foothold on the wharf gave way, and the boy fell into the river be low, and was carried under the wharf by the current created by the steamer's wheel. Some 50 persons witpossed the accident, but failed to make an effort to rescate the lad from his perilous position till an officer threw : life preserver, which he grasped. Then the crowd snatched the line and pulled with such a force that the boy, when half way out, lost his hold and feil back into the river and was again carried under the whart. The attention of Capt. John Horn was attracted to the spot. attention of Capt. John Horn was attracted to the spot, and he at once plunged into the river, not waiting to remove as much as his coat. Swimming in under the wharf he espied the boy, and, grasping hia, swam with him to the slip, where they were both taken out by the excited crowd. Capt. Horn lost his gold watch and chain and a charm while in the river.

George Francis, The installation of the control of th George Francis Train talks at the rate of

250 words a minute and occasionally pauses for breath. These pauses seem to annoy him, and it is his habit to fill them by putting the question before the house and calling for the Yeas and Nays. His auditors always like to make a notse, and an alirmative response follows as a matter of course, and then the lecturer, having regained his breath, proceeds with his remarks. An audience at Rochester on sune 6 was belrayed by these tactics into a very unfortunate expression of opinion. He had been complaining that Christianity consigned to perdition such persons tianity consigned to perdition such persons as Shakespeare. Byron, Franklin, and Washington, who were not within the pale of church membership. "If I ever know a hereafter," he exclaimed, "I want to be where I can feel the wondrous influence of these grainen, and I want to be able to grasp their extended hands, even if I have to go to hill to do it." "Aud, by the way," he added, gasping for breath, and apprehening the sporosch of a pause, "all those in favor of going to hell with me say "aye." From all quarters of the house came mechanically the thundering response "aye!" Then they straightened themselves in their chairs, and reflected calmiy on the pleasure trip to which they had prematurely committed themselves.

The captain of the steamship City of Brus-

The captain of the steamship City of Brussels has been criticised for not turning back when the screw-shaft broke, on April 23, and the vessel was 491 niles from Sandy Hook. When he arrived at Liverpool on May 29 he made these remarks on the subject: "With respect to the question whether at the time of the accident I should have turned back instead of proceeding on my voyage, as to which I bear there has been some discussion, I have only to say that I was in the position to judge best as to what the occasion demanded, and in my opinion it would have been folly to turn back." This is nore or less conclusive. "The passengers," according to his account, "amused themselves very fairly." For inthem about the ship. Several ladies played and sang ; and the Canadian pilgrims, who are going to celebrate the Pope's jubilee, held service in the saloen three times a day, at 7 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8:30 p. m., each service lasting half an hour." The water supply held out well and there was an abandance of provisions. "We had of board 1.250 quarters of fresh beef and 150 sheep, vaned, as they left New York, at \$15,000 or thereabouts. Our supply of ice ran out on May 5. The weat began to sinel on the 11th, and we had no alternative, after replenshing our own ice-houses to the utmost, but to throw the remainder overboard."

Francis Murphy, the temperance agitator, shook hands with Capt. Sturdivant on the platform of Pittsburgh church on June 6, then turned to the vast audience that had assembled to welcome him, and in a